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Sociology and Education

unit-1 Sociology and Education

1.1 Meaning, nature and scope of Sociology

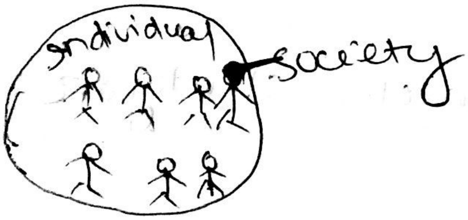
Meaning of sociology

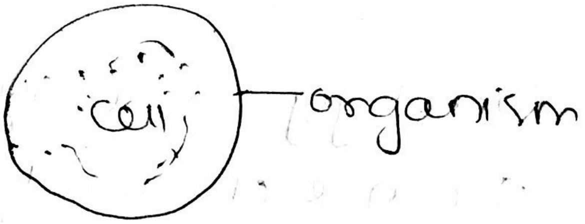
- Sociology is defined as "science of society".
- Term sociology is coined from
  - Latin word 'socious' = Associate or Society
  - greek word "logos" = science.
- Sociology is a systematic study of science of society.
- Sociology is the systematic study of society
- Sociology encompasses (includes) all the elements of society i.e social relation, social stratification, social interaction, culture.
- Auguste compte is known as father of sociology.
- He 1st time used the term sociology in 1842 in his book "Course de philosophic positive"

(*) According to ~~Austo~~ Auguste compte,
Sociology is the "science of social phenomena"
e.g - marriage, Racism, gender stereotype.

(*) According to Duncan
sociology is the "scientific study of processes of the interactions of persons".

(*) According to Herbert spencer
"Human individual is ~~like~~ "cell" & Society was like an organism.





Nature & scope of sociology:-

1. sociology is a humanizing science.
2. Sociology extends its tentacles / branches in every direction.
3. Sociology is concerned with social facts i.e values, cultural norms, Social Structure etc.
4. sociologist are people who serve the society

(5) sociologist ~~can~~ believe that all things are relative.

(6) sociology does not give solution to our problem.

(7) Sociology helps for a better understanding of human behaviour & society.

(8) Sociology plays a part in human behaviour.

(9) Sociology differs from the exact science.

(10) It is a pure science and not an applied science

(11) sociology deals with all human activities

(12) It is neutral in normal aspect.

Scope of sociology :-

→ political sociology, human relation, social psychology, society, urban sociology, poverty, Rural sociology, gender, sociology of education, ~~and~~ culture, sociology of family, migration, educational sociology. ethnic conflicts, industrial sociology, class, economic sociology, groups.

Sociology of education :-

→ It emphasizes (focus) sociological problems (knowledge or) in the realm of education.

→ It's scope is vast, education is essentially as a social process

→ education takes place in society.

→ education play imp. role in society.

1.2 Relationship between sociology and education

- Sociology is the science of society & education is an aspect of social system
- Sociology is the study of a social system & Education is the function of a social system.
- sociology provides norms and guidlines for individual behaviour while education aims at modifying behaviour.
- Sociology develops methods & techniques of social interaction while Education utilises the same to bring about the desired behavioural & attitudinal changes
- Education is the means for achieving the goals of sociology.
- Education is the labrotory and work shop of sociology.

7 Sociology contributes greatly to the planning, execreation, monitoring & evaluation of educational process.

7 Education is not same thing as the Schooling, nor is it the teaching and learning of a certain body of subject matter. It is much more than these.

It is equal to the development of character and personality by means of social life of educational institution.

7 From sociological point of view, education is regarded as a process in which there are two aspects the psychological & sociological.

7 According to sociologists education is a social process which helps in eleminating the defect in a society and may memorize perpetuate desirable institutions & group activities.

7 The sociology of education focuses on the social forces through which the individual is developed and the social relations by which the individual gains experiences.

→ Sociologists belive that true education comes through the stimulation of child's power by the demand of the social situation in which he survives.

1.3 Agencies of socialization

group (Family, peer group, school, Media, Religion.)

→ society has developed a no. of specialized institutions to carryout their functions of education.

→ These agencies are known as agencies of socialization or of individual group interaction.

→ There are two types of agencies. They are

1. Formal
2. Informal

(1) Informal agencies :-

These are institutions which diffuse & transmit culture and knowledge from one generation to another in an informal and unorganized manner.

ex - The family, the play group, the community, relatives etc.

(A) Family

- Family is very ancient social organization
- Family is permanent and universal
- Every person has a family
- Every person learns his own customs cultures through his family only.
- It is a primary agent of socialization.
- Family plays a pivotal role in socialization of a child - children learns skills by observing the parents talk, move etc.
- Family socializes the child to learn a no. of socially desirable qualities like love, sympathy, tolerance, co-operation etc.

(B) Peer group -

- Members of equal age.
- Friends, classmates.
- primarily an activity group.
- play together, social recreational & vocational activities.
- emotional support, share, caring

(c) The community

- community also plays vital role in the process of socialization
- various social functions & community programmes provide ample opportunities to the children to participate in them whole heartedly & develop socially desirable qualities.

(2) formal agencies :-

- The agencies which is setup by society. called formal agencies

ex - school, temple, libraries etc.

(A) school :-

- It is a formal agencies of socialization.
- socialize children through teaching
- Modification of behaviour
- help in physical development
- preservation of tradition.
- Make them understand about different culture, Festival

(b) Media

- Mass media communication
- Fast / speed up communication ~~word~~ world, global village.

e.g.- Telivision, movies, shows, magazine, music, website etc.

- Help in co-relation & in ~~create~~ cultural-transmission.
- Human interference
- Freedom of speech to criticise

(c) Religion

- people who share the same religious beliefs will also hold the same attitude and opinions and will be have in the same way.
- Thus, religious institutions help in the socialization process of its member.

1.4 Role of Teacher in Socialization process

- The teachers can exist a great influence on the child in inculcating attitudes and values of socialisation in various ways.
- The first step is that they should give due respect to the personality of the child.
- They should encourage the children to mixup in intercaste rather than intracaste and interreligion rather than intrareligion groups.
- They should not show any favour to the students belonging to upper class
- They should try to understand the limitations of the students of the backward classes.
- Any impression of discrimination should not be allowed to develop in the minds of the students.
- They should always impress upon the students that there are no high or low castes. They should encourage the students to develop friendship without any class bias.

→ They must make all possible efforts to provide a healthy social environment in which students imbibe desirable values of equality, freedom, patriotism etc.

→ They should refrain from projecting their class images on the students.

→ In conclusion, essential conditions for making the process of socialization most effective in schools are:-

1. A democratic social climate in the school
2. Effective inter-personal relationships.
3. Motivating teaching - learning situations
4. Harmonious school- community inter-relationships
5. Students involvement and participation in school management.
6. Rich programme of co-curricular and group activities.

1.5 Impact of socialization on education

- Socialization and education are interrelated and one influence the other.
- Without education there is no questions of rapid socialization. in other word
- Education becomes meaningless if it doesn't support socialization.
- Socializing the student is the main object or motto of the education.
- Education starts with the birth of the individual and continuous till this death. ~~In a similar way~~ the child
- In a similar way socialization will also flows continuously in the life of the individual. ~~ed~~
- Education is the main part of socialization.
- It shows more and more impact on socialization.

Let us explain the effect of socialization on different educational aspect.

1. Aims of education :-

- Development of social attitudes feelings and qualities is the main aim of education.

→ Development of social efficiency and vocational efficiency in individual.

② **Curriculum :-**

→ It's concern is the development of "we feeling"

→ By the effect of socialization a change will takes place in the curriculum.

→ curriculum based on following aspect

(a) Needs and problems of the society

(b) Reflects the basic cultural values of the society.

(c) should be flexible and dynamic

(d) should prepare students for world citizenship and international understanding.

③ **Methods of Teaching**

→ Sociologically acceptable methods should appropriate for teaching learning process.

→ It should develop problem-solving attitude among students.

→ It should based on group work and socialization techniques like project method, heuristic method

④ **Teacher :-**

→ Teacher must have a positive attitude towards socialization.

7 Education sociologist considered teacher as as social engineer.

7 No gender, caste, religion region based differences showed with students

7 Discipline - also plays important role.

unit 2 — Culture and Education

2.1 Meaning & Definition of culture :-

Meaning

- culture means a way of life of a society.
- It includes the way of eating food, wearing clothes, using language, making love, getting buried, playing games ~~etc.~~ marriage, worship, works of painters & sculptors.
- culture vary from society to society.
- Every human belongs to a particular culture.
- The word culture is derived from latin word "colere" which means "to cultivate" or "to civilize", worship etc cultivation of the soul and mind.
- one's culture can be known from one's behaviour.
- culture is created by man, it also creates a destiny and direction for man.
- culture includes knowledge, myth, values, beliefs, faiths, attitudes, habits, traditions etc.

7 There are 3 aspects of culture
① The external surface civilization
② The social institutions of the people
and ③ The psychology of the people.

Definitions of culture :-

1) Jawaharlal Nehru :- culture is the widening of the mind & the spirit.

2) Mahatma Gandhi :- "culture is the foundation the primary thing. It should show ~~itself~~ in the smallest details of your conduct and personal behaviour, how you sit, how you walk, how you dress etc. Inner culture must be reflected in your speech, the way in which you treat visitors and guests and behave towards one another and towards your teachers and elders."

3) Dayananda swamy :- culture consist of the acceptance of truth and abandonment of untruth

4) wood ward :- culture includes anything that can be communicated from one

generation to the other generation.

(5) White :- Culture is symbolic, continuous, cumulative and progressive process.

2.2 Characteristics of culture :-

(*) write what is culture :- It means a way of life of a society

1. The learned quality :- It is understood that Individual is not born with culture.

→ Hence it is a learned process and a person moulds one's own self according to the environment or society.

2. → The transmitive quality :-

→ It is conserved and transmitted from generation to generation and is molded (shape) according to the Family and Society of which he/she is a member.

e.g.- values, beliefs, practices & skills etc.

3. Culture is cumulative :- or (collective)

→ The history of mankind is the history of culture.

→ All the elements of culture grow as a result of centuries of cumulative tested experiences of the people over generations.

e.g.- IVC - vedic Period - Mahajanapada

4. Culture is adaptive :- Culture is adaptive and integrative in nature in constant flux.

→ It changes as society changes or civilization changes.

→ Every generations adds something new and modifies something of old..

5. Gratifying quality :-

→ Culture meets the recurring demands of human beings.

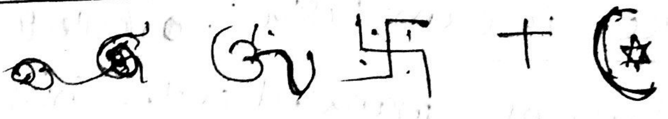
→ The demand of reproduction, rearing up an infant to maturity and safe guarding, final disposal of the dead etc. are met by culture from generation to generation.

6. Culture is shared and symbolic_

→ All culture share their basic features

→ we share culture with other member of our group,

→ Symbol direct or guide.

e.g 

Characteristics of indian culture :-

→ Sat , chit & ananda - Truth , knowledge, bliss

→ Truth and nonviolence

→ Service to mankind → Service to god.

→ Materials things are secondary.

- It aims at national, social, religious, political economical & spiritual integration.
- It believes and strives at international understanding & peace.
- It aims both physical abundance and spiritual salvation.

2.3 ~~Culture~~ Dimensions of culture, cultural lag, cultural pluralism:

Dimensions of culture:-

- Trompenaars is known for his cultural dimension theories
  1. universalism versus particularism
  2. individualism versus communitarianism
  3. Neutral versus emotional
  4. specific versus Diffuse

Cultural lag:

- Material culture → Tools, weapons, machine, clothing, construction, ornaments etc.
- Non-material culture → Traditions, beliefs, law, habits, religion, art, language etc.

2023 (x) cultural lag

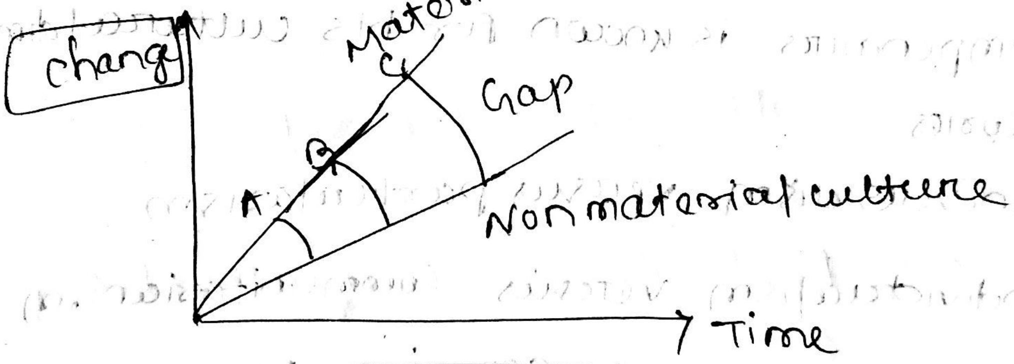
- The gap between material and non-material culture is called cultural lag.

- cultural lag refers that culture takes time to catch up with technological innovations.

- Material culture can change first but non-material culture takes time to change.

e.g - Inter caste marriage

(objection / Practicism — in most indian village)



ABC = cultural lag

- cultural lag creats problem in society.

- It is a critical ethical issue because failure to develop broad social consensus.

- According to National Education policy 1986,

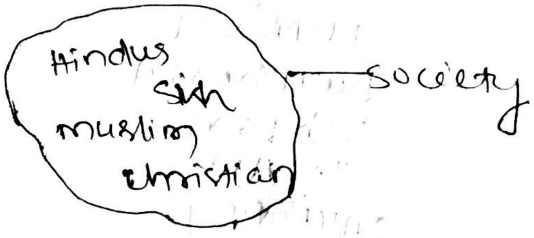
Education → Twin function < Conservation / Modification or renewal of culture

cultural pluralism

- A society where people with different cultural backgrounds keep their own tradition.

- A society where multiple people, group or entities share political power.

- when smaller groups with in a larger society maintain their unique cultural identities



- The safe guarding of the independent entity by the diversified races and groups is called cultural pluralism.

- Different kinds of cultural patterns exist in a society because people are different so their culture is different.

- cultural pluralism is the natural characteristic feature of any society.

- The spread of culture in a particular society depends upon its geographical extent / area.

- Indian culture is not a single culture
- people of different areas differed in their food habits, traditions, customs, way dressing, language & religion etc.
- A school is the place where children accept cultural pluralism and gain much more knowledge about different culture.

Hinduism
Jainism
Buddhism
Sikhism
Islam
Christianity

2.4 Impact of culture on education

- Adjustment of individual to natural environment.
- Adjustment of individual to social environment.
- culture helps in all round development of individual's personality
- culture impacts on aim of eduction
- Influence of culture on curriculum.

→ Influence of culture on method of teaching
→ " " " on Discipline
→ " " " " text book
→ " " " " Teacher
→ " " " " School
→ " " " " child

→ culture has a strong impact on education and its learning & teaching styles.

→ culture puts values, Ideologies, customs in students.

→ culture has an effect on a child's interaction with parents, companions, educators & siblings.

→ learners from different cultures can have different views on class room behaviours such as student - teacher interaction as well as different views on the value of education.

→ culture helps student to gain much more knowledge about diffenenent culture

2.5 Role of education in preservation, transmission & promotion of culture.

Preservation of culture :-

- Cultural preservation recognizes the many strands of culture like :- language, stories, songs dance, drama, skills, sites & crafts etc.
- cultural preservation emphasizes the need to protect, restore & honor all forms of cultural diversity.
- Education takes the responsibility of preservation of culture.
- Education is the only source of the preservation of national values, ideas, experiments & observation.
- If education does not exist there would be no concept of preservation of culture

promotion of cultural Heritage

- Every nations longs for the promotion of its civilizational & cultural value
- A national system of education is developed for the fulfillment of these national desires.
- Education plays a significant role in the promotion of cultural heritage.

Transmission of culture

It refers to the shift of culture, cultural value's from one generation to next generation

- This is fundamental aim of education
- Education is responsible for the revival & growth of cultural heritage
- Ministry of culture plays a vital role in preservation & promotion of cultural heritage.

(*) Indian cultural institution for preservation transmission & promotion are

① The Lalit Kala Academy.

2. Sangeet natak Academy

3. The Archeological survey of India (ASI)

unit-3

Social change and Education

3.1 Meaning and factors responsible for social change.

(imp)

Meaning of social change

→ 'Social change' involves alteration of the social order of a society.

It may include changes in social institutions, social behaviour or social relations.

or

→ social changes is used to indicate the changes that take place in human interaction & inter relationship.

- change in law of nature
- changes may be partial & total.

e.g. women's education

Industrial revolution

Technology development

formation nation-states

Definitions

According Mac Iver and page :-

Social change is the change in the social relationship.

According to Hoston & Hunt :-

Social change refers to changes in the social ~~structu~~ structure & social relationship of the society.

K. Devis :-

By social change, it is meant only such alterations as occur in social organization is the structure and functions of society.

process of social change

change in the experience of an individual

↓

change in the attitude of an individual

↓

change in the social interaction

↓

change in the social relation

↓

change in the social structures

↓

Social change

forms of social change

① political change → change in political power, & structure, function.

② Economic change → change in industry, agriculture, business, trade

③ Moral change → change in values, morals, ideas, principles

④ Religious change → change in religion.

⑤ scientific change - change by new invention, & technology.

(*) Factors responsible for Social Change

1. physical factor

2. Biological factor

3. Technological factor

4. cultural factor

physical factor

- Environment / nature continuous to change.
- Change in the envt / nature impact on human life and society.
- Change in surface of earth.

  Climate

  Rainfall

  forest

  Minerals

  floods

  Animals.

- Rate and direction of the social change are governed by the physical envt.

2. Biological factor

- Biological factor play imp. role in social change.
- Generally biological factor refers to which are concerned with the genetic constitution of human being.
- Human beings depends on animals, plants, & birds etc change in their no effect human life.
- Rapid population growth
  - poverty
  - food shortage
  - Health problem
  - unemployement
- migration
- urbanization

3. Technological factor

- The technological factors plays an imp. role in social change.
- Development of science and technology brought tremendous changes in our society

→ Technology is fast growing:-
Modern Age is "Age of technology"

→ Development of ~~[illegible]~~ wheel – transportation & production

→ Development of electronics – communication

→ Development of industries ..... etc.

④ **Cultural factor**

→ It is a part of society

→ Both are interwoven & inseparable

→ Cultural change leads to → social change.

→ Culture – acquired behaviour
– shared by / transmitted among members of society.

→ change in language, belief, values, principles, religion & philosophy etc.

e.g.– child marriage, widow remarriage, sati pratha.

3.2 Concept and attributes of Modernization

Modernization :-

Meaning & Definition

Modernization is a process of social transformation from traditional society to well advanced society to well advanced society based on science and technology.

It is a process of change in behaviour Rational way of thinking - logical manner behaving.

According to William F. Moore

Modernization is a revolutionary change leading to transformation of traditional or pre-modern society into type of technology & associated social organization that characterised the advanced, economically prosperous & relatively politically stable nations of the western world.

The attributes of modernization

- Listed by S.C. Dubey (1967)

a. <u>Empathy (ସହାନୁଭୂତି)</u>. It is a psychological quality.

- The ability to imagine how another person is feeling & understand his/her mood.
- Modern people → Modern society

b. <u>Mobility</u>:- Movement or change in social position.

- mobility is an essential character of modernization
- Mobility → Development → Modernization

(c) <u>High participation</u>

participation of more no. of people in various social activities.

e.g. use of mobile phone, internet

d. <u>Interest articulation</u>:-

Able to express ideas, opinions.

fullfillment of desires → individual progress → modern man

e. Institutionalised political competition

f. faith in change - welcome/accept the change

g. Achievement orientation - desire for achievement or development

h. Rational ends - means calculation

i. New attitudes

j. Long term planning

k. political, Economic & social Discipline

—x—

⊛ Role of education in modernization

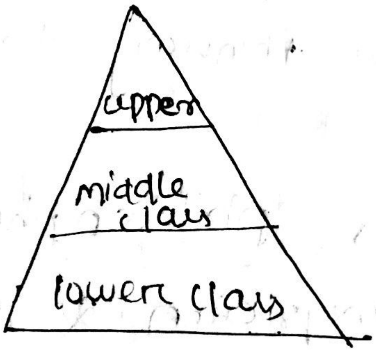
→ Education directly contribute to the process of modernization.

→ It is rightly acknowledged that human resource is the key to national advancement & a sound human resource is created & developed by education.

- It is produces the skilled persons with a sound knowledge base to occupy & operate economic, individual, technological & social fields.
- Education promotes in the rising generation those knowledge, skills and attitudes which accelarate the pace of modernization.
- It helps individuals to be broad-minded & stimulates their thinking to accept new things.
- Education creates philosophers, scientists, technocrats, physician & teachers etc. who promotes | brings modernization.
- Education as a chief instrument of modernization.

3.3 Social stratification, social mobility & Education

In society people with inequality among them according to their position, wealth, money, states, power, arrange in different strata or catagory is called social stratification



(Social stratification)

- It is the division of society into groups according to their / on the basis of ~~educatio~~ wealth, power position
- ~~A~~rrangement - social hierarchy.
- Involvement of superior - inferior.
- It is a social process, ancient too.

- Stratification includes the ability of the people to control others.

Catagories
- Social class < Rich / Poor
- Gender
- Race
- Ages
- Disability.

Characteristics of stratification

- It is social, is patterend in character.
- It is ancient i.e it has been found in all past societies.
- It is ubiquitous. (everywhere)
- It is diverse in its forms.
- Based on inequality

Social mobility :-

Social mobility is any movement of individual, family or group in their occupation status, position etc.

e.g- During COVID 19 people moved from urban ⇄ Rural.

Definition

Any transmition of an individual or social objectives or values etc has been changed from one social position to another.

Types of mobility

Horizontal social mobility	Vertical social mobility
A B C	A B C
→ change from one situation to another in the same order	→
→ No chang in posicion or status	→ Change in the position or status.
e.g - company. A to → B (Clearck) (Clerck) salary 30K 30K	e.g - company A, company B; employer, manager
→ only shifting	Descending vertical mobility; Ascending vertical mobility

Descending –
- fall in status | position
- → social sinking

Ascending –
- rise in status | position
- → Lower status → elevated status

3.4 Education as a facilitator for social change

- It is universally accepted that education is very powerful tool to describe changes in society.
- Kothari Education commission also mentioned in its report.
- Education provides knowledge, training & skills
- Education brough change in old superstitious beliefs & absolute value

e.g. - a black cat crossing the road symbolizes bad luck

a crow cawing meaning guests are coming.

Education
- Major agency of social change
- Instrument of social change
- remove darkness of our life
- Bring awarness toward problem
- Narrow mindedness
- Infuse new ideas, thoughts
- brings modernity, scientific rational thinking humanization

3.5 Social networking its ~~importar~~ implications on social cohesion and education

- social networks are popular platforms for interactions, communication and collaboration between friends.
- social networking is the use of internet based social media sites to stay connected with friends, family, customers & ~~clints~~ clients etc.

eg - Facebook, Twitter, instagram.

Advancement of social networking

- communication & collaboration
- learn new digital literacy skills
- improve knowledge & understanding
- Raises critical thinking.
- Acquited with computer & other electronics devices.

Unit-4

Democracy and education

4.1 Concept and principle of Democracy

Concept :-

- Democracy derived from two greek words 'Demos' & 'kratos'
- Demos → people
  kratos → rule / power
- So democracy means rule by the people.
- The term Democracy 1st appeared in ancient greek political & philosophical thought in the city state of Athens.
- Democracy is considered as to be a system of govt.
- Democracy is a form of govt in which all eligible citizens participate equally either directly or through elected representatives

4 basic elements of democracy

1. A political system for choosing and replacing the govt. through free & fair ~~electrons~~. elections.

2. The active participation of the people as citizen in political & civic life

3. protection of human rights of all citizens.

4. A rule of law in which the laws & procedures apply equally to all citizens.

According to Abraham Lincoln :-

The democracy is the govt of the people, by the people & for the people.

Classification of Democracy :-

1. Direct Democracy – people directly involve
   low population — switzerland
2. Indirect democracy – people indirectly involve
   huge population — USA, france, india.
3. Liberal Democracy – [illegible]
   Justice, secularism etc.
4. Marxist Democracy – No expectation form lower & higher group of people.

Principles of Democracy

1. Citizen participation
2. Equality
3. Political Tolerance
4. Accountability
5. Transparency
6. Regular free & fair elections
7. Economic freedom
8. Control of the abuse (or misuse) of power (দুর্ব্যবহার)
9. Bill of rights
10. Accepting the result of elections
11. Human rights
12. Multi party system
13. Rule of law

Accept Mr Rehab

$A^2BC^2E^2HMPR^2T$

1. citizen participation

- participation is the key role of citizen in democracy.
- participation builds a better democracy.
- It is the both right & duty of citizens.

e.g– voting in elections
debating issues
attending community meetings
protesting
paying taxes

2. Equality :–

Equality means all individual are valued equally, have equal opportunities & not discriminated against their race, sex, caste, religion etc.

3. political Tolerance :– Minorities are ideas differ and good from majorities which is accepted & majority of tolerate

A willingness to permit the expression it ideas or interests one who disagree / oppose
All individual learn to be tolerate of eachother.

4. Accountability :–

In Democracy elected & appointed officials have to accountable to the people &

→ responsible towards their duties.

5. Transparency

→ The press & the people are able to get information about what decisions are being made by whom & why.

→ Transparency in government

→ People must be aware of what is happening in the country.

6. Regular, free & fair elections :-

→ In democracy, elections should held regularly after completion of the term.

→ participation in election should not be based on a citizen's wealth.

→ intimidation, ~~corruption~~, corruption & threats to citizens during or before election are against principle of democracy.

7. Economic freedom :-

> It is the fundamental right of every human to control his/her own labour or property

e.g- free trade, stable money, lower taxation, the right to work.

8. Control of the abuse of power :-

> No misuse of a position of power.

> No corruption by the govt officials.

9. Bill of right :- Bill of rights is a list of right & freedom guaranteed to all people in the world

> It guarentee essential rights & civic liberties such as Right to freedom of speech, press & religion.

10. Accepting the results of elections.

> Accept the results election by the opposition party.

11. Human rights :-

freedom of expression

" of association

" " assembly

The right to equality

" " education

12. Multiparty system :-

→ It allow to participate in election

→ It allows voter for choice of candidates, party & policies.

13. Rule of law

Rule of law is equal for primeminister of india and citizen of india.

4.2

Equality and equity in education

Equality :- everyone is treated the same exact way.

Equity :- everyone is provided with what they need to succeed.

Equality	= sameness
Equity	= fairness

Equality	Equity
→ It is defined as the quality of being fair unbiased.	→ It is the equity on state of being equal having same rights & social status.
→ It ensuring individuals or groups of individuals are treated	→ Equity ensures that everyone has access to the resources, opportunities, power

→ fairly & equally → they are need to reach this full, healthy potential.

Equality of education :-

→ Equality asserts that every students should have the same access to high quality education regardless of where they come from.

→ It also requires that all students be held to the same standards and objectives regardless of their circumstances, abilities or experiences.

~~Equalit~~

Equity in education :-

→ Equity recognizes that different students need different resources to achieve the same goals as their peers.

e.g.- A student with disabilities requires different physical supports at school than a student who does not have a disabilit

~~4.3 Preamble of the constitution in relation to education~~

Reasons for establishing the education for ~~equality~~ equality or equal opportunities in education are :-

(i) Education for equality is needed for the establishment of an egalitarian society, the society in which equality and social justice be norms

(ii) It is needed because it is through the education that all the people are in democracy and that the success of democratic constitution.

(iii) The equality of educational opportunities will ensure ~~rapid~~ rapid advancement of a nation. Education is now an investment when all the people ~~of~~ have opportunities to get education they will have a chance to develop their natural talent and thus enrich the society

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7 They will develop closer link between the manpower needs of a society & the availability of skilled personnel.

4.3 Preamble of the constitution in relation to education :-

Education fundamental rights :-

Art. - 21 A : The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of ~~six to fourteen~~ 6 to 14 years, in such manner as the state may, by law, determine.
(86- AMENDMENT ACT 2002)

Directive principle of state policy :-

Article 41 :- Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.

Article - 45 - Free & compulsory education for children.

Article - 46 - promotion of educational & economic interests of scheduled castes, ~~scheduled~~ scheduled Tribes, and ~~shall~~ other ~~protect~~ weaker sections

The state shall promote with special care the educational & economic interest of the

weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the scheduled caste & the scheduled Tribes & shall protect them from social injustice & all form of exploitation / discrimination.

Art - 51A (k)

who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of 6 to 14 years

Art-29 - protection of interests of minorities

1. education & every resources same for all
2. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution

Art 30 :-

Right of minorities to establish and administer educational ~~inst~~ institution

All minorities, wheather based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish & administer educational institutions of their choice.

Art - 350-A Facilities for instruction in mother tongue at primary stage.

Art - 15 (5) Advancement of any socially & educationally backward classes of citizens or SC. & ST

Article 30 - clause (1) other than minority educational institutions referred to.
93 AMENDMENT ACT - 2005.

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4.4 Role of education in strengthening democracy & democratic citizenship & Teacher as a democrat.

Role of education in strengthening democracy

- Respect for the dignity of the person.
- Equality of opportunities
- Belief in group living.
- Respect for individual freedom in terms of though, faith, expression, worship etc
- Faith in change, tolerance, peaceful methods of problem solving
- freedom of religion.

Democracy of education can be developed as follow

- Broad based education
- universal, free and compulsory primary education
- community centered education
- Cultural & envt. al basis
- worthy citizenship
- Education should develop love for work
- Education for leisure, national integration and international integration.
- provision of adult education.
- Development of integrated personality
- Inculcation of democratic methods by framing students and association in educational institutions at all levels.
- Inculcation of the thought of Secularism

Democratic citizenship

- Education for democratic citizenship focuses primarily on democratic rights & responsibilities & active participation in relation to political, civil, social, economic, legal & cultural spheres of society.

7 The elements of democracy are: citizen involvement in political decision making, equality, freedom to citizen (speech, press, religion), system of representation a electoral system of majority rule

ⓒ Teacher as a democrat

7 The teacher is the pivot in education

7 An ideal teacher should be fair, should motivate the students & should have passion for teaching.

7 Democratic classroom teacher makes use of teaching method that reflect fairness, sensitivity & respect for others

7 In order to have a successful democracy, universal education is a necessity so teachers play a profound role in a democracy

7 They must educate students to be knowledgable, questioning & engaged participants in a democracy

7 without knowledgeable voters a democracy can't work.

7 Teacher make understand about democratic principles of liberty, equality, responsibility, justice & co-operation to children.

7 Teacher's role in highly significant in shaping & molding the future of a nation by tending the young minds as the architects of the future generation.

7 Teacher should be successful in producing men & women of good moral characters, dedication & humanity.

unit-5

5.1 concept, Need for National Integration

National – Nation common to a

Integration – The act of/ process of uniting different things.

→ Integration is the act of bringing together
or
→ process of becoming whole

National integration: –

→ National integration is the bond and togetherness between people regardless of their caste, creed, religion or gender.

→ It means that though we belong to different castes, religions, region & languages, we recognize the fact that

eg- we are Indians. (Christian, Hindu, muslim, Sikh, Hindi, English, Telugu, odia)

- It is one of the major objectives of democratic india.
- This kind of integration is very important in building up of the nation strong & prosperous
- A nation is said to be integrated if its citizens may be belonging to any caste, religion, community, language & state, region, have a feeling of oneness, share eachothers joy & sorrows, smiles & tears & have an interest in the welfare of the nation.
- They have common national ideas, common objectives, common interests and confidence in the welfare of nation.
- The aim of national integration is removing social inequality & regional disparity & strengthning unity & solidarity.

<u>Factors affecting national integration :-</u>

The indian situation is so complex that forging unity among its people is very difficult.

→ Our people differ in many ways like language, caste, religion, region & culture etc.

1. Language :–

→ India is a land of many languages & dialects.

→ It divide the country into no. of linguistic provinces

→ The indian constitution recognizes 22 official languages & more than 1600 mother tongues or spoken languages

→ Hindi is the national language of India.

2. Religion :–

→ India is a religious country.

→ The major religion are islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Christianity, Jainism, buddhism etc.

→ Each religion has its origin, history, culture & traditions.

3. Region :–

The division of the country into different states & UTs has caused a great change in the feelings of the indian people

→ More conflicts arises according to region
e.g.– over river water
over land, culture etc.
e.g.– Telangana & Andhrapradesh

4. Caste :–

→ Indian society is divided into different caste even with in the same religion.

→ National unity is impossible as long as there is feeling among citizens.

5. Geographical conditions :–

Climatical conditions & geographical locations differ the people in dressing, food & festivals.

6. Food habits :–

The type of food, the way of taking food vary from place to place or availability of food resources and water resources etc.

7. culture

Indian culture is the heritage of social norms, ethical values, traditional customs, beliefs & rituals etc.

religions
↓
culture
festivals — dressing — customs & beliefs

5.2 Education as an instrument for national integration.

- Education is a great force & effective means of national integration.
- Teachers are the nation builders & educational institutions are the fountain heads of all that goes to make the foundation of a nation strong.
- The destiny of india is now being shape in classrooms.
- Through education, the teachers are to inject a spirit of true nationalism in the minds of students.

According to late Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

- National integration can not be built by brick & mortar or by chisel & hammer. It has to grow silently in the minds & hearts of people. The only process is the process of education.
- The education trains & transforms the young and makes them different from what they happen to be.
- schools must become the instruments for the realization of national goals & ideas.
- Education teaches the youth the feeling of common interest & brotherhood & sense of national community.

Achieving national integration through education

* curriculum & National integration

1. Role of co-curricular activities
2. celebrating days of national importance
   e.g. Independence Day
   Republic Day
   Teacher's Day.

3. celebrating birth anniversaries

4 celebrating festivals

5. face to face contact

6. Religious & moral training on education

Teacher's Role in achieving national integration

→ A teacher has been regarded as the builder of the nation.

→ It is the teacher who can inculcate national values & create among students.

→ To mould the students & enable them to grow out of the narrow loyalities of one's own religion, region, language, race etc the teachers role in crucial.

→ The teacher should be broadminded

→ National integration Day is being celebrated on 19 Nov. to convey unity, peace & spreading of love & brotherhood in the midst of fellow indians.

5.3 programmes to promotes National integration & international understanding

programmes promotes National integration

National integration is highly necessary in a multi religious, multi ethnic, multi caste, multi regional society like India.

→ Bond & togetherness bet people regardless their gender/caste/religion programs to promote national integration are

→ Teach student to respect National flag & sing national anthem in prayer daily

1. promotion of secularism.

2. cultural integration - It partially favours emotional integration of nation

3 Economic development

4. Education - illiterate & ignorant people can not understand the conscious values of National integration. education & education institution plays imp. role for arousing the spirit of national integration

5. political & administrative measures

6. Non Govt. organisations. - play imp. role in National integration

→ Teacher should display & placed great leader freedom fighter picture on wall.
→ EK Bharat, Shrestha Bharat

Programme :- announced by P.M, Narendra modi. 15 Oct - 2015

aimed to promote NI.

Celebrated as Rashtriya ekta divas

→ Increase moral value.
→ encouraging inter tribal marriages
→ Living a life devoid of discrimination
→ encourage student participate in NCC, N.S.S programs to promotes international understanding.

→ International understanding implies the acceptance of rights of all nation for an honorable existence
→ It eliminates the fear of war, ignorance, prejudices,
→ It values mutual understanding & co-operation
→ It is for the development of global interdependence between people and nation.

1. Teacher should teach about "unity in diversity".
2. celebrating birth anniversaries of great man in the world.
3. teacher should teach to give respect to the national flag of different country.
4. Teacher should teach the life style and culture of different countries
5. To encourage students to donate the funds when natural floods & disasters occur in other countries.
6. Teach about international peace & co-operation to children
7. Teach about international organization like UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, FAO are working for maintaining the peace among countries.
8. To understand culture & history of

different country:-

→ world peace & understanding day is celebrated on 23rd february.

5.4 Peace education in schools

peace - freedom from disturbances, tranquility or calm.

or

a state or period in which there is no war or a war has ended

or

no conflict, no violence, no - aggression.

Peace education

① Mitsuo Okamoto :- peace education is an education which solve the problem of violence

② Lennert Reins & Robert Asperlab :-

Development of peace related knowledge introspection & skills among people, attitudes & feeling related to it. establishing through it peaceful world with human consideration should be the aim of peace education.

Peace education is of 3 types :-

1. Education about peace
2. Education for peace
3. positive peace

Objectives of peace education

1. To develop the right attitude among the people who aspire peace.

2. To realize the value of peace & its importance.

3. To develop the feeling of international brotherhood & fraternity among students

4. To identify the consequences of good & bad, suitability & unsuitability of right and wrong.

5. To develop the spiritual values among students & realization of higher values.

6. To ~~mop~~ realize the realities between violence & extreme committes & their consequence

7. To establish peace in family, community nation & the world at large.

Importance of peace education

Suryanath Prasad :-

Education plays imp role in removing the physical & emotional evidence prevalent among the people.

- Peace education very useful in preventing the cruelty attitude directly and indirectly.

- To control selfishness, violence, to eliminate, cruilty among people, ~~fright~~ right, from school to university level, teaching of peace education is the need of the hours.

[5.5] Social crises and its management

Social crises :-

- It is the crises which hampers the social life of an individual.
  e.g- war, Terrorism, Recession etc.

- Crises is any event which lead to unstable & dangerous situation affecting an individual, family, group, community or whole society.

- Crises is negative change in the security economic, political, social or environmental affairs.

- It is an emergency event.

characteristics of crises :-

- unexpected
- creates uncertainty
- is seen as threat to important goals.

e.g. Natural disaster - earthquake
- Tsunami
- landslide
- financial crises

Crises management :-

It is the process by which an organization deals with a major event that threatens to harm the organization, its stakeholders or the general public.

- crises management originated with large scale industrial & environmental disasters in the 1980s.

Steps of crises management

1. Anticipate crises
2. Identify your crises communications team
3. Identify and train spokespersons.
4. spokesperson Training.
5. Establishing notification & monitoring system.
6. Assess the crises situation
7. Have a plan
8. Be honest & open
9. keep employees informed.
10. communicate with customers & suppliers
11. update early & often
12. Don't forget social media.